

REIGN OF TERROR

At Key West, and Martial Law Is Threatened

TWO MURDERS COMMITTED

IN A MOST BRUTAL AND UNPROVOKED MANNER—THE GROTESQUE MUNICIPAL CONDITIONS—A GUARD OF TWENTY-FIVE MARINES ASKED FOR TO PROTECT THE NAVAL STATION. THE TOWN FILLED WITH TROUBLES AND DEPRAVED CAMP FOLLOWERS.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 25.—Key West is suffering from a reign of terror. Two murders were committed during the night and the best citizens feel that unless the town is promptly put under martial law a state of riot may prevail at any moment.

The police force consists of three men, and with streets and grogshops infested with turbulent jacks, negroes and roughs of many classes, the danger to the respectable classes is no mean one.

In consequence of last night's bloodshed, Commander Forsythe has already asked for a guard of twenty-five marines to protect the naval station and government dock and strong efforts are being made by citizens to have martial law declared.

While William Carne, a seaman on the Auxiliary gunboat Morrill, and Vladimir Ichniaki, a sailor of another gunboat, were sitting in a Cuban coffee shop last night, Charles Kitchen, a local negro, approached, bearing a rifle on his shoulder, and, without a word of warning, he aimed it at the sailors and fired. One shot struck the Russian on the back of his neck, inflicting a wound from which he died at the hospital a few hours later. A second shot grazed Carne's forehead and as the latter leaped to his feet, the negro closed in upon him and beat him on the head with the butt of his rifle until the stock of the weapon broke and the sailor lay senseless. The crowd that witnessed the affair, made no attempt to interfere and Kitchen escaped.

Sheriff Knight organized a posse and spent the night in pursuit of Kitchen. He was found in a lot early this morning, but dashed into a doorway, escaped through the house and had not been captured up to 10 o'clock.

The exact cause of the shooting is uncertain, but it is said to have been Kitchen's jealousy of his wife.

The victim of the second crime was John J. Dorsey, a reputable machinist of Manatee, Fla., about fifty-five years of age. He was found dead early this morning in a vacant lot near the Key West hotel. There were bloodstains on his head and bruises on his face and neck. Dorsey was a man of family and owned an orange grove at Manatee. He recently came here and secured a government job. He was paid off yesterday and after paying his board bill had seven or eight dollars in his possession.

Following a lively drinking bout in a tavern a few yards from the lot where his body was found, Dorsey left the place, and was followed by Charles Wallace, a coachman and leader of the "Bottle Gang," an organization of young Key West toughs. Nothing was seen of the two men until the body was found this morning with the money gone. Wallace was soon afterwards arrested.

The employees of the hotel say they heard a shot and a revolver with one empty chamber was found on Wallace. He denies any knowledge of the killing, but he said to the sheriff:

"You need not be afraid the old man was shot. He was choked to death."

A further examination of the body showed that this was probably correct.

The municipal conditions would be classed as grotesque normally, to say nothing of war times. How long they have existed is a puzzle; but they first became manifest soon after the arrival here of two companies of the colored Twenty-fifth Infantry. One of these soldiers became involved in a shooting affair on the street and was lodged in the county jail. Half an hour later a body of his comrades, with rifles, marched on the jail and forcibly liberated him, the sheriff being powerless to prevent it. Since then this harbor has become the base of operations for a number of free and easy fellows, crowded night after night with "jacks" and rowdies of all classes.

Early this week a general fight occurred in one of these taverns and no less than four sailors suffered broken heads. The impotent police force of three men saw the whole affair, but of course, could do nothing. Within the past month

PIANO 3.

No Trespassing Here.

Many stores act as the sign reads, They don't want to see you unless you buy with one hand and pay with the other. That is not our way of doing business. We want you to come in and examine our pianos—examine them thoroughly. The more you know about our goods the better it is for us and for you.

Milligan, Wilkin & Co.

1138, 1140 and 1142 Market St.

A FINE GAILE SQUARE PIANO AT \$125.

three so-called "peace guardians" have resigned office, complaining that they have long been paid in city scrip at the rate of \$50 per month, which is discounted one-half. A new trio of policemen were obtained and these now show signs of rebellion, declaring they will resign.

Long before the war broke out there had been much talk of martial law for the town, but no steps to this end were taken. There is little doubt, now, however, that martial law will soon be a fact.

AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK.

A Sham Battle Pulled Off—Nearly 35,000 Troops Now Present.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 25.—Battle exercises of the first division of the First corps began to-day's work at Chickamauga. The exercises began at 6 o'clock and were witnessed by Inspector General Breckinridge and many other officers. The first and second brigades of the division assaulted the third brigade, which was entrenched on Snowden's Hill, and a highly exciting as well as a very creditable sham battle occurred.

By actual count the number of men now in Chickamauga park is 34,888. There are thirty-five regiments of infantry, two of cavalry and eight batteries of artillery. Ohio has furnished the greatest number of men. She has six regiments with 5,328 men on the field. Pennsylvania, which ranks next, also has six regiments, but a slightly smaller number of men. As far as equipment is concerned, the army will be ready to move on Cuba within fifteen days.

Capt. Rockwell, chief ordnance officer of the army, states that he has received notice that ample equipment will arrive during the next few days. A half million rounds of ammunition have already arrived and the balance of the equipment will come as fast as the roads can haul it.

A corps of the Red Cross society is now being organized in Chattanooga for service in the camp.

The Woman's Club of Cincinnati has donated a chapel tent to the First Ohio Infantry. In nearly all the camps regular religious services are now held.

Forty cars of provisions arrived in Chattanooga to-day. About 25,000 pounds were sent to the park yesterday.

Excellent order is now being preserved both in the park and in the city.

A DUTCH COUNT.

Enlists in the Regular Army—His Grievance Against Spain.

CLEVELAND, O., May 25.—A soldier by birth, who though young in years has already fought under two flags, and who belongs to the nobility of his native land, has enlisted here as a private in the infantry of the regular United States army.

The new recruit is Eugene A. Von Waldek, who is a dutchman by birth and who bears the title of count in the nobility of Holland. Count Von Waldek, who is only thirty-five years of age, belongs to a distinguished military family and has been in the military service ever since his twelfth year, when he was sent to a military training school. He served as sergeant major in the Dutch army and then went to Germany and entered the military service, with the rank of first lieutenant. His commission expired April 14 and he at once set sail for America to enlist his fortunes under the stars and stripes.

"Spain has done more wrong to my country than to the United States,"

said Count Von Waldek, "and I want to avenge my ancestors for the thirty years war carried on against them by the Spaniards."

DECLARATIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

Great Importance Attached to That of Venezuela—Russia's Utterance.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The consular reports give notice of the declaration of neutrality by five countries, Russia, Greece, Venezuela, The Netherlands and Canada. Particular importance attaches to the declaration by Venezuela because her ports would be of inestimable value to the Spanish fleet as places of refuge and as positive coal supplies in the event that the declaration of neutrality were withheld. The notice is dated Caracas, April 25. The minister for foreign affairs took occasion on the day on which he was notified by Minister Loomis that the United States had declared war. The notification does not go into details as to the rules of neutrality to be applied by Venezuela, nor deal with the question as to whether coal is to be contraband or not, but expresses Venezuela's position in the one sentence: "The republic will preserve the strictest neutrality during the contest."

The Dutch proclamation of neutrality, in addition to the usual forms, cautions all citizens of the Netherlands from becoming in any way involved in privateering and against issuing any foreign privateering ships papers under penalty of prosecution. This provision may be of value to the United States in the event that Spain should resort to issue of letters of marque. The same citizens are also enjoined to respect the blockade. Touching the coal supply, the Dutch regulation is that this shall be supplemented only to the extent necessary to permit the ship to reach the nearest port of the country to which it belongs or that of one of its allies in the war. Belligerents are forbidden to bring prizes into the Netherlands waters.

The Canadian proclamation is in the same terms as that of Great Britain, except as to the preamble.

The Russian declaration has one important statement not usual in such cases, as follows: "The disagreements which have recently arisen between Spain and the United States of America have induced the imperial government to seek in concert with the other powers, some means which might prevent an armed conflict between these two countries. Unhappily, our friendly measures are without results and a state of war now exists between Spain and the United States. It is with keen regret that the imperial government witnesses an armed conflict between two states to which it is united by old friendship and deep sympathy. It is finally resolved to observe with regard to these two belligerents a perfect and impartial neutrality."

The Grecian declaration is contained in a line stating that the strictest neutrality will be maintained.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

Reports of Boards of Foreign Missions and Publication.

WINONA LAKE, Ind., May 25.—The report on foreign missions submitted to the Presbyterian general assembly to-day contained the following: The fiscal year began with a debt of \$97,454, but this and all other obligations had been met. Appropriations had been reduced \$100,000, and thus the debt which had existed in varying amounts since 1893, had been extinguished. The gifts to the board from the women's board had increased by twenty-eight, but there had been thirty deaths or resignations. Reports from all the fields were encouraging, in spite of the fact that a trenchment had been heavily upon the schools, some of which had been closed. The receipts were: From churches, \$292,622; women's board, \$12,377; Sunday schools, \$38,399; young people's societies, \$10,013; legacies, \$75,940; miscellaneous donations, \$72,610; interest on investments, etc., \$97,613; contributions to meet debt of 1897, \$79,738; total, \$979,125. The disbursements were \$864,702, of which \$56,051 was for office expenses, part of them at the direction of the general assembly. The interest of board in the Presbyterian building in New York amounts to one-half, or \$883,597, representing a cash investment of \$273,597, and mortgages of \$610,000.

The actual loss in the operation of the building the past year was \$6,000, but if the building were entirely rented there would be credit balance above all expenses of \$6,400. The board holds certain trust funds, of a par value as follows: Securities in general fund, \$244,430; unacknowledged in process of collection, \$32,202; armament endowments of special objects, \$52,304; other special endowments, \$127,611.

The report of the board of publication and Sabbath school also presented, represented two interests, the one missionary and the other commercial. The publication board reported net profits of \$31,047 on sales aggregating \$121,755 of books and tracts, and \$257,258 for periodicals. The active capital of the con-



A COOL-HEADED MAN.

Captain Frank Wildes, of the Boston, Believes in Keeping Calm in Any Emergency.

Strange tales are told of Capt. Frank Wildes, of the cruiser Boston, who took an active part in the battle of Manila. It was Capt. Wildes' first big battle, and he had been getting ready for years for just this emergency. He said before hand that he knew enough not to get flurried, and circumstances proved how thoroughly he had sized himself up.

When Admiral Dewey opened fire on Manila Capt. Wildes received the signal to take part in the engagement. He immediately directed the fire of the guns from one of the most dangerous points of the boat. He was urged to stand in some less conspicuous place, but he decided that that was the spot for him. He told the gunners when to fire and at what to aim. When the smoke was thickest he waves a palm leaf fan before his eyes, and as soon as he could see through the clouds gave an order. This he did until Manila had fallen, and Admiral Dewey signaled him to stop firing. During the entire engagement he smoked a cigar, and afterward timed the battle by the length of the stub in his fingers.

With a cigar in one hand and a palm leaf fan in the other a man is popularly supposed to be at leisure, but Capt. Wildes found that he could do his deadliest work under the most luxurious conditions. He is one of those men who gets cooler as the situation grows hotter, and he is a man of whom the United States navy is justly proud.

cern is now \$195,624. The board reported the publication of 1,900,875 copies of books and tracts, and 43,139,816 copies of periodicals. The missionary branch of the board received a total of \$114,845, of which \$51,976 was given by the Sunday schools and \$20,698 represents two-thirds of the net profits of the business department. The board reported a decrease of \$2,891 in its income. Working under the board are seventy-six missionaries who have organized 1,025 new Sabbath schools with a total attendance of 51,414 scholars. These schools are located in twenty-nine states and territories.

The report also gave a statement in regard to the Witherspoon building in Philadelphia, which has a total rental value of \$123,000, or exclusive of the offices occupied by the board, of \$80,000. At present the rental receipts are \$24,000. The cost of it was \$995,962. For furniture there was needed \$25,264 and \$47,200 is still due on contract accounts. To meet these amounts and to reduce the half million mortgage now on the building, the board has \$158,455 cash in hand. It was anticipated that the mortgage will be extinguished in twelve or fifteen years of normal prosperity.

How Sea-power Counts.

Philadelphia Press: Was there ever a more significant vindication of sea-power?

This country of 70,000,000, with unexampled resources, was about to occupy Cuba last week in overwhelming force. Suddenly four Spanish armored cruisers appear. They are not as strong as our united fleet, but they are swifter and their plans no one knows.

Instantly all plans of an invasion have to be postponed until these cruisers are dealt with. The troops on shore mark time. Our ships at sea are gathered from hither to thither. All waits on the next sea fight. Its fate settles the war.

Sea power counts and in the world's wide work it is the first and last thing which does count. The United States must have a navy second only to Great Britain's. Anything short of this is national peril and national lack.

Fourteen years ago a naval board of experts recommended eighteen battleships. The report was laughed at. Does any one laugh now? With even twelve battleships we should have saved the cost of this war, for the direct cost of this war sixty battleships could be built. Which is cheaper? War or the preparation which insures peace?

Knicklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Clapped Hands, Chillsbains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Logan Drug Co.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. H. List, druggist, Wheeling, W. Va.

THE human machine starts but once and stops but once. You can keep it going longest and most regularly by using Dr. Williams' Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and all stomach and liver troubles. Charles R. Goetze, Market and Twelfth streets; Chatham Sinclair, Forty-sixth and Jacob streets; A. E. Scheele, No. 607 Main street; Exley Bros., Penn and Zane streets; Bowle & Co., Bridgeport.

NEURALGIA cured by Dr. Milos' Pain Pills. "One cent a dose." At all druggists.



O. H. P. BELMONT'S SHIP.

The Patriotic New Yorker Has Given a Cruiser to the Government.

O. H. P. Belmont's full name is Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, and he is the grandson of the great naval commander whose name he bears. Every year at the anniversary of Commodore Perry's great victory his descendant celebrates the battle at Newport by setting off a thousand dollars' worth of fireworks on a hill just out of Newport proper. This he has done for many years, and the celebration is one of the summer sights of Newport.

It need therefore be no surprise to any one that O. H. P. Belmont paid a visit to Washington a few days ago. His object was to call upon President McKinley on a war matter. He desired to give the government a \$4,000,000 fully equipped cruiser. A foreign government has such a cruiser, and has offered Mr. Belmont the first option on it. No doubt by this time the sale has been consummated and the ship is probably on its way to American waters. They were certain formalities to be gone through with before it could be executed, but these have been attended to.

Mr. Belmont will be recalled as the man who married Mrs. Willie K. Vanderbilt after her divorce. He is the step-father of the duchess of Marlborough. Mr. Belmont's feeling for the navy amounts to affection, and is the result of education. He was graduated from Annapolis in the class of '73, and although his official connection with the navy was brief, he never lost his love for the service. His desire to confer a ship on the department is but a natural tendency. It is a tendency that should be fostered and become general, and no departmental tape will be permitted to stand between the navy and the Belmont boat.

CAUSE OF NEWS FAMINE.

Newspaper Boats Were Peremptorily Forbidden to Follow the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25.—The information reaches here that before the beginning of the recent operation of the squadrons of Sampson and Schley against the Spanish fleet, notification was given to all the newspaper boats which have been watching and reporting the blockade that they would not be allowed to follow the warships on their cruise. The notice was peremptory. It is understood, and its strict enforcement is supposed to account for the lack of news from the fleets, which has amounted to a famine for the last week. Had the newspaper boats been with Sampson and Schley on their cruise in pursuit of the Spanish flying squadron it is reasoned that the telegraphic censorship at Florida points would not have prevented the receipt of information by other routes, from some one of the many cable stations in the West Indies. The permission given by the navy department to the dispatch boats to follow the fleets on previous cruises has been very seriously criticised here, as inimical to the best interests of the service and altogether an undignified proceeding. It has given rise to considerable unfavorable comment abroad also, and has been the particular butt of

sarcasm from the German emperor, who is said to have derived considerable amusement from the spectacle of a fleet of warships attended by a convoy of newspaper boats. Whether these criticisms have resulted in the decision of the navy department to exclude the boats is not known, but the decision is generally commended as a wise one.

The presence of the newspaper craft may not have done any harm. It is pointed out, so long as the naval operations were confined to a peaceful blockade, but now that a serious naval campaign is on it is recognized that it is the part of wisdom to free the fleet from such espionage.

A DELICATE LUNCH. A bottle of Cook's Imperial Champagne and a dozen raw, and a good cigar for a wind-up.

Drunk

enness

Absolutely and permanently cured in 9 days by a new scientific and invigorating treatment. No publicity—no injections—no restraint. Can be given secretly. No "treatment" scheme.

R. A. GUNN, M.D., 41 East 21st Street, New York City.



WE NOW WANT MORE ISLAND COLONIES.

Since we have started to accumulate colonies, we cannot get too many of them. They are something new for us to have, and while making a collection we want a nice large one. The latest islands upon which the American eagle has placed his eye are the Canary Isles, and this map, drawn from government charts, shows the exact location of the Canary Isles and the benefit which we would derive if we possessed these islands. Should we take the Canary Isles we would cut off Spain's naval aspirations entirely, as she would be unable to cross the ocean and fight us unless accompanied by numerous slow coaling boats. This would practically render her navy useless. The possession of these islands would give us a voice in any treaties or undertakings that the powers might transact.